

STORY IS TOLD. BY CHALMERS

Coroner's Jury Hears Automobile Owner Describe How He Killed Five-Year-Old Child—Contradicted by Floyd Hind, a Private of Company G, Second Infantry. Investigation Continued Until Today—Chalmers Remains at Liberty.

(From Thursday Advertiser.)

The testimony of William G. Chalmers and of an eye-witness to the accident in which the former ran down and killed little Kaonohioka Antone last Saturday, failed to bring the coroner's inquest to a close yesterday. It will enter on its fourth session this afternoon at two o'clock, and it is hoped, result in a verdict. So far Chalmers has not been placed under arrest.

Further contradictions were heaped on the record by the chief actor in the accident, and Floyd Hind, a private of Company G, Second Infantry. The latter testified that he saw the complete accident from the time Chalmers rounded the corner until he smashed into the auto of Sylvester J. Garrida.

Hind an Important Witness.

The appearance of Hind at the inquest was unexpected as it was believed that there had been no actual eye-witnesses except those who figured in it.

"I was coming in from Fort Shafter on my motorcycle," testified the soldier, "and shortly before I reached the place where the accident happened I crossed over to the wrong side of the street to avoid two big trucks, as the car track was so rough I could not ride there."

"When I reached the bend I saw an automobile coming down toward me from the first station, zigzagging across the road and going not less than forty miles an hour. I thought the man was driving it must be drunk so I shut my machine off and rode in over by a billboard on the left side of the road, which was my wrong side. I consider my life as good as anybody's."

"I saw the auto coming from about 450 yards up the road and before it reached the little girl it made several zigzags across the road, I should say four or five. The girl was walking across the road. She was not running and did not know that the auto was coming. I guessed that, at any rate, because she showed no sign of it and was acting as if she thought she was perfectly safe."

Describes Accident.

"When the little girl was about two or four feet away from the track the auto was ten yards away from her and I exclaimed to myself, 'Oh, my, the auto is going to hit her.' At the same moment I looked down to care for my own machine, for I was almost in the ditch."

"The next instant, when I looked up, the auto had already hit the girl and was coming toward the right side of the road—that is, the driver's right, and then it turned to the left and hit the other machine. The other machine was not turned up on the sidewalk by the driver but was there after the other auto hit it."

"I examined the car that hit the girl afterwards and found that the spark was full open and that the gasoline control was almost so. Although I did not see the actual striking of the girl I know, when I looked down, that the auto was so close that there was no possible chance to miss her."

Hind stated that he has driven cars as well as motorcycles and that he had frequently gone forty or fifty miles an hour.

He was cross-examined at length and added to his testimony, among other things, that Chalmers was sitting in such a way that he was practically lying down, so that he (Hind) could not see anything more than his forehead and his hat. Hind felt sure that Chalmers could not see the girl and added emphatically that it was his opinion that the man was unfit to drive a car at that time.

He stated also that the Chalmers car was going so fast that it could not possibly have missed or avoided the girl unless the driver had turned into a true or pole at the probable cost of serious injury to some of his own family or himself.

Hind made several exaggerated statements particularly as regarded distances, which the attorneys present made the most of.

The girl's aunt was the next witness called but added little to the facts possessed by the jury. She was succeeded on the stand by Chalmers.

Chalmers on the Stand.

Chalmers asserted that the last time he had looked at his speedometer before the accident was some distance down the road and at that time he was going a few points below fifteen miles an hour. He said that he did not touch the gasoline after that. He first saw the child when he was about 300 or 350 feet away, he said, and as his electric horn was not working well he tooted twice on his bulb horn.

At the same time, he continued, he put his foot gently on the clutch and the car halted a trifle. He continued to proceed, watching the girl closely, stating that he had stepped back into a nook afforded by an abutting fence. He thought that she was going to stay there but when he got closer she ran out suddenly. He turned sharply to the left, he said, and did not strike her with the front of the machine but a glancing blow with the side of the fender.

He says she fell there and he was unable to turn back to the right side of the street for fear that the rear wheel would run over her and kill her. Consequently, he concluded to keep on going straight and deliberately ran into the Garrida auto, although he said he thought that it might mean death to some of his family or himself.

Police officers interested in the case

Miss California Lucas Is Bride of William B. Lymer



Judge and Mrs. W. B. Lymer.



(Photos by Perkins and Bonine.)

Five Hundred Attend Brilliant Wedding.

(From Thursday Advertiser.)

One of the brilliant events of the week was the wedding of Miss California Lucas and William B. Lymer, which took place at the bride's home on Bertalan street last evening. The Catholic marriage service was read, the Reverend Father Stevens officiating. About five hundred persons were invited.

Promptly at eight-fifteen, the sweet strains of the Lohengrin Wedding March were played by Kana's Quartet Club. As the Hawaiian musicians sang the familiar words the bride party entered the room, passing through an aisle festooned with ropes of white and ornamented with pink and white tulle and delicate pink roses. The bride was

yesterday pointed out inconsistencies between this story and the marks that were found.

Contradicted by Police.

"In the first place," said one of them, "the girl did not drop where she was hit but was thrown fifteen feet and in the second place the car did not keep straight on until it hit Garrida but turned once to the right and back to the left. As to the question of speed, he said he was going fifteen miles an hour and could have stopped in twenty-five feet. It was seventy-five feet from the place where he hit the girl to where he hit the auto, which left fifty feet margin, particularly as all other witnesses say the Garrida auto was going slowly. Finally, they say, 'cars going at the speed he names would not have done that amount of damage to each other.'"

The police point out that the testimony is of two distinct classes. Chalmers and Garrida have testified alike as to the actions of the little girl, and also as to the speed of the Chalmers car. Charlie Lewis and Hind agreed that the car was going between thirty-five miles and forty miles an hour and Hind and Kana stated emphatically that the car was zigzagging across the track, which Chalmers denies. Hind contradicted Chalmers' testimony as to the girl.

The witnesses today will be Miss Chalmers, the fifteen-year-old daughter who was sitting in the front seat with her father when the accident occurred. A motorist on the car, named Martin Max Schlemmer and several others will also be subpoenaed chiefly to testify to Chalmers' speed at the request of Attorney Prosser, who is representing the contractor.

The first specimens of mosquitoes to be gathered by Chief Sanitary Inspector Brown of Hilo and his aides in the mosquito census of South Hilo ordered by President Pratt of the board of health arrived on the last Hilo boat. While the census is being taken to determine whether the mosquitoes or malarial mosquito is present in Hawaii, some of the specimens found so far have been of that variety and the board of health official is strongly convinced that the species does not exist in the Territory.

The census is continuing.

PRITCHARD GETS PURDY'S JOB

Governor Frear Appoints a Successor to Confessed Hawaii Graft.

Governor Frear yesterday appointed Joseph Pritchard of Honolulu as a member of the board of supervisors of the County of Hawaii from the district of Hamakua to succeed William N. Purdy who resigned recently following the exposure of his connection with the Hawaii graft ring. Pritchard's commission was forwarded to Hilo yesterday by the steamer Wilhelmina.

At noon yesterday Governor Frear received a long wireless dispatch from John K. Kai, clerk of the board of supervisors of the County of Hawaii, notifying the Chief Executive that Purdy had resigned and that his resignation had been accepted by the board and urging the Governor to appoint Pritchard as his successor. The appointment, forecasted in The Advertiser last week, followed.

It is very likely that Supervisor Kealo, the other member of the Hamakua board, whose complexity in recent graft operations has been brought to light, will resign either today or tomorrow and Governor Frear will soon more be called upon to select another Hamakua supervisor. While Kealo was elected at large from both North and South Hilo he is considered more especially the representative of the board from North Hilo. It is very likely that John M. Rose of Hakalan will receive the appointment since he is being backed by influential interests both at North and South Hilo districts.

Pritchard is manager of the Hawaii Telephone Company and knows the district as no other man in Hamakua. The following, from The Advertiser's correspondent at Hilo, received Tuesday, will read with considerable interest, in the light of recent events and the appointment of Supervisor Pritchard:

Pritchard Endorsed.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.) Hilo, August 4.—I think that the Governor ought to appoint Joe Pritchard to be supervisor for Hamakua in the place of Purdy," said Chairman Ewaliko last week. This might seem rather surprising to some, as the position is said to be sought for most eagerly by Senator Mikelkau, of Hamakua, who might use it as convenient stepping stone towards the fulfillment of his great aspiration, namely, the landing of the fat \$250 a month job of supervisor-at-large, which was created by the last legislature. Mikelkau, when he last changed his party, declared that he became a Democrat. It would seem, however, that his fellow-Democrats are rather skeptical of Ewaliko's attitude toward this out.

"I would much rather have Pritchard than Mikelkau," said Ewaliko. "Even if I am a Democrat I would rather have a good Republican on the board than a Democrat like Mikelkau." As a matter of fact, this sentiment was expressed by a number of prominent Democrats about town.

Ross May Succeed Kealo. As for the North Hilo position, when that becomes vacant, I hope that it will be given to John Ross," said Ewaliko. "Ross is also a Republican, but I know that he will be a splendid man for the position, and I know that we will be able to work well together."

The cleaning up of the mess in which Supervisor Kealo, of North Hilo, district, was implicated some of Ewaliko's time during the past week. He put an end to the Utopian period of the Kealo reign. Thus he descended on a gang of men who were employed by Kealo to tear down the Riverside School for the purpose of moving the material to Laupahoehoe where it is to be used in the building of a school. Ewaliko found that some men were of the ordinary \$1.50 and \$1.75 variety, were getting two or three dollars a day or more. He told them bluntly that that would not work. Furthermore, he paid them off in accordance to what he thought they were worth, not in accordance to the fancy rates promised by Kealo. Some of the men quit. Those who remained are said to include the best workmen of the gang.

Labors to Be Paid. Ewaliko plans to hand out a somewhat similar surprise to the North Hilo laborers, when the pay rolls come before the board of supervisors this week. He maintains that it is only right that the workmen who worked in the building of the school and road, teamsters and the like, earning the usual \$1.50 to \$1.75 a day, ought to be paid at this meeting of the board, particularly since all North Hilo claims, good, bad and indifferent, for North Hilo have been held up for several months past. This has, of course, created a hardship for many laborers who have faithfully performed the services for which they claim pay, and who should not be made to suffer the inconvenience caused by the holdup of their pay, merely because their superiors have been at fault.

On the other hand, it is the intention of Ewaliko to allow to claim for services which have not been performed, or where an overcharge has been made to slip through. He proposes to divide the claims into three classes: those which should be paid in full; those which should be reduced in amount; and, in the third class, that of claims which are to be reduced, will be the demands of men like Affane Maroune and others who were employed by Kealo at salaries far higher than those which they received when they worked under him in North Hilo. Such men, claims Ewaliko, should be paid at the old rate, not at the premiums set upon by Kealo.

Matter, a Hilo plumber, was arrested last week on a warrant charging him with having removed from the control of one of the creditors certain plumbing materials which he had mortgaged to Joe Mendelson. The arrest is made under the comparatively new statute, which makes such action an offense, provided it is taken with criminal intent. The belief is being expressed that Matteo acted in good faith.

BORN. FORD—At Hilo, Thursday, July 31, to Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Ford, a son.

BRITISH HEAR OF BILLBOARD WORK

Special Edition of Advertiser Called "Light from the Pacific."

A circular letter sent out to the members of the Scapa Society, the powerful British association "for prevention of disfigurement in town and country," contains a reference to the anti-billboard edition of The Advertiser as an evidence of the good work against disfigurement that is going on in the Mid-Pacific. This particular number of The Advertiser has "traveled some." It was mailed from Honolulu to J. M. Robinson, the City Beautiful expert, by a Honolulu friend, and receipt being acknowledged, as follows:

I have your note of June 3, and have also to thank you for a copy of the Anti-Billboard edition of The Advertiser. This was so interesting that I wanted it on to Richardson Evans, the father of the great English society for checking abuses of public advertising. I am enclosing an acknowledgement which comes from him and which may interest you and encourage those who were responsible for the paper.

The acknowledgement referred to, which is dated from The Kair, Wimbledon Common, E. W., on June 25, says in part:

Dear Mr. Robinson: It is a great pleasure to hear from you. The newspaper from Honolulu is very interesting and you will see from the enclosed that I have not allowed the light from the Pacific to remain under a bushel. The laughter of one of my best friends here—Sir Francis Fox—is a resident in Honolulu and whenever any good news comes from it, I suspect her of complacency.

Progress in England.

Enclosed in this letter was a copy of the circular letter sent out by the Scapa Society, the objects of which, as set forth in the letterhead, are "to protect the picturesque simplicity of rural and river scenery and to promote a due regard for dignity and propriety of aspect in towns; with special reference to the abuses of spectacular advertising." And also to assert generally the national importance of the elements of interest and beauty in our door life." The letter was a suggestion to the members of the society from Mr. Evans that the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the society and "also the first year in which its efforts can be said to have resulted in the practical attainment in any appreciable degree of the object which it set before itself" should be celebrated by a dinner at which the members could gather.

The letter, in part, says: "The powers of our Act of 1907 are being used in a great number of counties and boroughs for preventing advertising disfigurement by new erections. At the end of five years the old ones will disappear. Apart from this, a number of great landlords are using their influence to preserve the amenities of the villages and lands under their control."

"Meanwhile we are promoting in the house of commons, under encouraging auspices, a bill which will supplement the original Act in the points for which, confessedly, it made inadequate provision. Our expectation from the first was that when once the principle of control was affirmed in legislation the application would extend in accordance with the growing demands of public opinion. The forecast has been abundantly justified."

"It is not only in the United Kingdom that the movement has struck root. In France, Germany, Switzerland and, above all, in the United States there are a number of societies working on our lines with which we are in close relation. The other day I received from Honolulu an eight-page number of The Pacific Commercial Advertiser, which is wholly devoted to what is locally described as 'Anti-Billboard Work.' Even the advertisements are of an 'anti-disfigurement' complexion."

INDIANS TAKE UP THE TANGO AND TURKEY TROT

Nobody need be surprised to learn that the Shoshone Indians, gathered in Elko county, Nebraska, to celebrate the good hunting, have abandoned their tribal dances and reverted to the steps now fashionable among the white brethren. The change is appropriate and inevitable. The Indian is no more proof against relapse into savagery than is the superior race.

The tribal dances of the Shoshones were the fruit of a considerable advance toward civilization. The clan had abandoned the most primitive steps and postures, substituting for them measures involving a notable degree of art. These more nearly resembled the Virginia reel of the white man than any dance whose name would mean anything to the present generation. They combined a fine symbolism and a true, requiring careful application for its mastering and real skill in its performance.

That these intricate and interesting dances should prove less attractive to the young braves than the turkey trot, the bunny hug and their offshoots, which call for neither grace nor skill, was natural. The choice meant only the discarding of an acquired characteristic and a return to a lower form of ancestral depravity. The white man had done it; there was nothing to hold the red man to the higher standard.

We have great sympathy and respect for the Indians, but we have never seriously believed the Shoshones to be superior to the cream of Caucasian civilization. New York Sun.

GOES TO KILAUEA ON WEDDING ANNIVERSARY



R. W. BRECKONS Follows example of Governor Frear and seeks seclusion on mountain.

TWENTY YEARS OF MARRIED LIFE

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Breckons Celebrate Their Twentieth Anniversary.

HILO, August 4.—(Mail Special to The Advertiser)—R. W. Breckons today followed the example set last week by Governor Frear, namely, of spending a quiet day with his family to celebrate his twentieth wedding anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Breckons disappeared suddenly from Hilo yesterday and speculation was rife as to their whereabouts. Telephone inquiries early this morning brought out the information that the couple were spending a quiet day on Kilauea.

HILO CITIZENS ASK KEALOHA TO RESIGN

Upon learning that it was the intention of Supervisor Kealo, of North Hilo District, to take his place at the next meeting of the Hawaii board of supervisors, the Board of Trade of Hilo passed resolutions protesting against such action and making it plain the board would institute impeachment proceedings to oust the man who has been convicted for embezzling county funds, notwithstanding the fact that he has appealed from the judgment of the lower court. News of the adoption of the resolutions was given through The Advertiser a day or two ago. The resolutions, in full, were as follows:

"Whereas, It has come to the attention of this board that one member of the board of supervisors of the county of Hawaii has been convicted of having falsified certified to claims against the county, and has resigned from the board of supervisors, and

"Whereas, It has further come to the attention of the board that another member of the said board of supervisors, John A. Kealo, has been convicted of a like offense and has pending against him other offenses, including charges of felony, and

"Whereas, It has come to the attention of the board that at the next meeting of the board of supervisors, beginning on Wednesday, August 6, 1914, it is the intention of the said John A. Kealo, to take his place in the business to come before the board of supervisors, now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the Board of Trade of Hilo that we do hereby protest against the said John A. Kealo participating in the transaction of any business of the board of supervisors while the judgment of conviction already entered against him remains unreviewed, and while the other pending charges against him are undisposed of, and be it

"Resolved, That if said John A. Kealo should continue to participate in the business to be transacted by the said board, impeachment proceedings against him be instituted and that a committee of this board be appointed to secure the necessary signatures to have said proceedings instituted, and be it further

"Resolved, By this board that the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii be and is hereby requested to make an appointment to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of W. N. Purdy immediately upon the same being accepted by the board of supervisors."

CHARGE OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Charges of cruelty at the Children's Hospital, where assistant nurses were accused of mistreating the young patients, were recently laid before the Humane Society. The charges were promptly investigated by the board of trustees of the hospital and were yesterday declared by W. O. Smith, vice president and secretary, to have been a gross exaggeration. Based on all findings of cruelty, or even harshness, the investigation disclosed the exact opposite, it is said.

The charge was made by the father of a nine-year-old Hawaiian girl, who based his statements on the remarks of another child patient, who alleged she was a witness of an act of cruelty. The young informant said the nine-year-old girl had been cruelly beaten. The investigation by the trustees, says Mr. Smith, proved this to be absolutely untrue, and on the contrary the attitude of the nurses had been uniformly kind toward every little sufferer in the hospital.

MONEY PILED UP IN BANKS

Figures Contained in Governor Frear's Report Tell Story of Thrift of the People of Territory—Chinese Show More Faith in Local Affairs Than Japanese.

Governor Frear yesterday morning completed that part of his annual report to the secretary of the interior which deals with banks and banking operations in the Territory.

There are seventeen banks doing business in the Territory. These show aggregate deposits of \$17,926,297.02. The commercial deposits amounted to \$11,641,901.30 on December 31, 1912, a decrease of \$1,025,261.09 or 8.94 per cent from the amount for the preceding year. The savings deposits amounted to \$6,284,395.72 on June 30, 1913, a decrease of \$137,577.39 or 2.49 per cent from the amount for the preceding year.

The increases for the preceding year over 1911 were so great that it is not surprising that there have been decreases for the last year, especially in view of the short crops and low prices and consequent reductions of dividends in the sugar industry, it is claimed. The deposits have increased fourfold during the thirteen years of territorial government, as shown by the figures in Governor Frear's report.

Poor Showing by Japanese.

Depositors in the savings banks numbered 18,787, an increase of 2685 or 16.67 per cent, but the savings deposits averaged only \$286.60 per depositor, a decrease of \$56.04 or 8.33 per cent. Of the total population, as shown by the 1910 census, 9.90 per cent as compared with 8.30 per cent for the preceding year were depositors in the savings banks. They were distributed as follows:

Japanese with 41.2 per cent of the population, 6.40 per cent of the aggregate deposits; Chinese, with 11.29 per cent of the population, 8.94 per cent of the aggregate deposits; Portuguese, with 11.62 per cent of the population, 15.12 per cent of the aggregate deposits; Hawaiians, including part Hawaiian, with 20.09 per cent of the population, 18.75 per cent of the aggregate deposits; and all others, with 15.45 per cent of the population, 51.39 per cent of the aggregate deposits.

All races show increases in the number of accounts. The Hawaiians alone show an increase in average deposits, and they and the Japanese and Chinese show increases in aggregate deposits, while the Portuguese and "all others" covering twenty-four races, mostly whites, show decreases in aggregate deposits.

Seventeen Banks in Territory.

Seventeen banks were in operation during the year, distributed as follows: Seven in Honolulu; two at Hilo and one each at Hanalei, North Kona and North Kohala, Island of Hawaii; one each at Wailuku, Kahului and Lahaina, Island of Maui; and one each at Lihue and Waimea, Island of Kauai.

One of the banks is solely a savings bank, two are commercial banks, while the others are both commercial and savings banks. Four are national banks, namely, one in Honolulu and the three on Maui. Two are owned and conducted by Japanese. A new Japanese bank was opened in Honolulu, July 1, and a new national bank is expected to open at Pail, Maui, about September 1.

As showing the great growth of the banking business in the Territory in the thirteen years from 1901 to 1913, it may be cited that in 1901 there were eight banks with commercial deposits of \$3,857,431.16 and savings deposits of \$804,718.01, totaling \$4,662,149.17, as against seventeen banks in 1913 with commercial deposits of \$11,641,901.30 and savings deposits of \$6,284,395.72, totaling \$17,926,297.02.

The figures for savings deposits are interesting. Portuguese deposits amounted to \$933,443.39 or an average per depositor of \$328.56; Chinese, \$464,899.06, average \$268.87; "All Others" \$3,506,028.47, average \$426.13; Hawaiian \$369,020.18, average \$104.74 and Japanese \$111,901.64 average \$62.34.

BANKERS TO AID BLUE SKY LAW

TOPEKA, Kansas, July 27.—The Kansas bankers have served notice on the promoters and also on the investing public that they are going to stand behind the Kansas "blue sky law." The executive committee of the Kansas State Bankers' association adopted unanimously the following:

"Resolved, That the Kansas State Bankers' association is in full sympathy with the 'blue sky law,' as administered by the charter board, consisting of the attorney general, secretary of state and bank commissioner, and that said law is one of the best laws ever placed in the hands of the people in the interest of the people."

"It affords full protection against fake dealers in stocks, bonds and other investments and, contrary to recent charges, it encourages, aids and protects all legitimate enterprises and materially assists the development of our state, and we hereby pledge the Kansas State Bankers' association to render all assistance and support possible to uphold, defend and maintain said law."

A MASTER REMEDY. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is master over cramp, colic, dysentery, and all intestinal pains. One dose relieves a painful case is rarely necessary to effect a cure. For sale by Messrs. Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.